The Pyongyang Times

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Vol. I of Italian Edition of "KIM IL SUNG: Biography," the Glorious and Brilliant Biography of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of Revolution, Published in Italy

According to reports from Rome, the Calendario del Popolo, a publishing house in Milan of Italy, put out in July Vol. I of Italian edition of "Kim Il Sung: Biography," the glorious and brilliant biography of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This book carries respectfully a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

This book gives a number of photographs showing his revolutionary family, early revolutionary activities and glorious and brilliant anti-Japanese armed struggle.

It also carries as its supplement the chronological table of his major activities in his revolutionary history.

Its preface reads: "'Kim Il Sung: Biography' is put out in Italy in honour of the 60th birthday of the great Leader of the Korean people."

Vol. I of Italian edition of "Kim Il Sung: Biography" will be widely read by the Italian people and helpful to them in learning from the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Vol. I of the Italian edition of "Kim Il Sung: Biography," the glorious and brilliant biography of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, put out by the publishing house "Calendario del Popolo" in Milan of Italy

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Telegrams of Greetings from Various Countries

On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, received telegrams of greetings from the attendants of mass rally of Small Aden Workers' District of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; the Executive Committee of the General Command of the Occupied Arabs Gulf Liberation People's Front; the revolutionaries of Guatemala, Nicaragua and Salvador in Cuba; Mounti Koul, Chairman of the National Committee of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Association; the mission of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Damascus; Modibo Kans Sisi, chief of the Mali "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung," on behalf of its members; the members of the "Group for Study of Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; the members of the "Group for Study of Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Union of Burma; the members of the "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Union of Burma; the members of the "Group for Study of Works of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" of teachers in Aden, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; the members of the "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Tawal subbranch of the branch of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen of the National Confederation of Students of Yemen; Mohammed Abdu Zeid Hassan, Chairman of the "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Aden Dockers Trade Union of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on behalf of its members; the members of the "Group for Study of the Great Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Burundi; the members of the "Workers' Committee for Study of the Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Beirut; the members of the "Group for Study of the *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Committee for Liberation of Santome and Principe; Sarih Ahmed Iyal, chief of the "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the mission of the General Headquarters of Eritrean Liberation Front in Damascus; and the members of the "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Eritrean students.

The telegram of greetings sent to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung by Mohammed Abdu Zeid Hassan, Chairman of the "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Aden Dockers Trade Union of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on behalf of its members reads:

On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, we extend congratulations to you, our great comrade and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army was the first Marxist-Leninist armed force of the Korean people composed of advanced workers, peasants and patriotic youths, its nuclear backbone being the members of the Korean Revolutionary Army, the Young Communist League and the Anti-imperialist Youth League whom you reared over a long period of time and who implemented thoroughly all your correct instructions, and was the army thoroughly armed with the great revolutionary ideas of you, the great Leader.

The Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army was the army of the people that fought truly for the interests of the people, maintaining close bonds of kinship with the people and, at the same time, the proletarian internationalist revolutionary army that struggled for the world revolution, under the revolutionary slogan "Workers of the Whole World, Unite!"

The telegram of greetings from the revolutionaries of Guatemala, Nicaragua and Salvador in Cuba stresses as follows:

The founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army by you Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, not only was a great historic event which brought about an epochal turn in the development of the revolutionary movement of the Korean people but also marked a new turning-point in the national liberation struggle of the world people fighting against imperialism.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and unfolded by you Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, was an armed struggle which was waged for the national and social liberation under the banner of Marxism-Leninism for the first time among the colonial countries and it acquires a great significance in the development of the world revolutionary movement and exerted great revolutionary influence on the world people fighting for social progress and national independence.

By organizing the glorious Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army of the Korean people and waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle, you Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly showed the world revolutionaries that they can achieve genuine national liberation and independence only when they wage a violent struggle, the form of the most active and most decisive political struggle, that is, armed struggle, although the national liberation movement today has diverse forms of struggle.

The original and correct revolutionary lines and policies shaped by you Comrade Kim Il Sung in each period of revolution, the unity of all the guerillas based on the revolutionary ideas of you Comrade Kim Il Sung, firm confidence in victory, lion-like fury in beating the enemy, and the spirit of devoting one's all to the interests of the people—these are what we revolutionaries should emulate and are valuable wealth and precious asset for us.

Assuring that we will extend active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the fatherland and the nationwide victory of the revolution by carrying out the revolution in our area, we Latin-American revolutionaries have the honour of reverentially wishing once again good health and a long life to you Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and prominent Leader of the world revolution.

Educational Facilities for Tabora Revolution School Sent by Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, to Tanzanian President JULIUS K. NYERERE as Gifts Transferred

A grand ceremony was held in Tabora Province, Tanzania, on August 22 for transferring the educational facilities for the Tabora Revolution School sent by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, to Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere as gifts, according to a report from Dar-es-Salaam.

These facilities were transferred by the military educational delegation of our country sent by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Placed respectfully on the platform were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, and a portrait of Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, flanked by the national flags of our country and Tanzania. Put up in the hall were placards reading "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people!" "Long live President Julius K. Nyerere, the outstanding Leader of the Tanzanian people!" "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Tanzanian and Korean peoples!"

Present at the ceremony were President Julius K. Nyerere and Rashidi M. Kawawa, Second Vice-President; C.Y. Umgonja, Minister of National Education; S.A. Masuwana, Minister of Home Affairs; Major General Sarakikya, Commander of the Tanzanian People's Defence Armed Forces; Governors of 18 Provinces and local dignitaries as well as teachers and students of the school.

Also present there were Song Gi Tae, Ambassador, and staff members, of the embassy of our country in Dar-es-Salaam and members of the military educational delegation of our country.

Prior to the ceremony a guard of honour of students of the revolution school was reviewed.

The band struck up the Patriotic Song of our country and the national anthem of Tanzania.

Speaking on the occasion Minister of National Education C.Y. Umgonja pointed out that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, sent very precious educational facilities to the school and dispatched a military educational delegation for fitting out research rooms of the school. He extended, on behalf of President Nyerere and the Tanzanian African National Union and the govern-

(Continued on Page 2)

Huichon Machine Builders Surpass Level of Annual Production of 10,000 Machine Tools,

Holding High Torch of New Technical Innovation Kindled by the Leader

850 Machine Tools Produced in August

The machine makers of the Chollima Huichon Machine Tool Plant produced 850 machine tools of various types in August, thus surpassing the level of 10,000 machine tools in the annual production capacity.

In his congratulatory message to the working class of Huichon Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, highly praised them, saying: **"The attainment by the Huichon Machine Tool Plant of the level of 10,000 machine tools in annual production capacity is a great victory in making a breakthrough in the successful fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution set forth by the Fifth Congress of our Party."**

Entering the plant which was seething like a cauldron we could see here and there such militant slogans as "Let us firmly arm with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader!" and "Let us produce 10,000 machine tools before April 15 next year without fail!"

In February Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, called in person at this plant and gave at a consultative meeting programmatic instructions on equipping more firmly the workers and technicians with the unitary ideology of the Party by giving precedence to the political work and vigorously conducting without letup the automation of production processes and reshaping the organization of production to make a great leaping advance in the production of machine tools.

The workers there who accepted the instructions of the Leader with their whole heart have worked indefatigably to fulfil their pledge to produce 10,000 machine tools by April 15 next year and have today surpassed the level of 10,000 machine tools in annual production capacity.

Director of the plant Kim Jae Hung, who, in his working clothes, was hastening the work together with workers in the mechanized and automatic production site, had this to say: This shining success made by the workers of Huichon is a fruition of the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution.

In the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War when we were beating back the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the Leader with a grand plan to develop engineering industry personally came all the way to far-off Huichon where he chose the site of the plant and set forth militant tasks for starting the production of machine tools as early as possible. In spring, 1954 when the Huichon workers manufactured the first "1M-670 Lathe" the Leader highly praised them, saying:

"...Now, we are in a position to make such machine tools on our own. How fine it is! You must have gained confidence... We must make every machine necessary for ourselves in this way!"

Indeed, the Leader brightly illumined the road ahead of the plant, giving on-the-spot guidance to it more than ten times and particularly in February this year lighted the torch of new technical innovation among the workers there.

We could read the following teaching given by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the Fifth Congress of the Party, which was written in bold relief in gold letters on a board carrying teachings of the Leader hanging on a white wall of the plant:

"The execution of the tremendous tasks confronting the engineering industry calls for stepped-up production of machine tools. The output of machine tools should be boosted rapidly and, especially, special machine tools, automatic and semi-automatic machine tools, large-size machine tools and efficient single-purpose machine tools should be produced in quantities."

By energetically advancing towards automation for the production of a greater quantity of machine tools, upholding the teachings of the Leader, the workers there have completed an automatic gearbox processing line, an automatic bed processing line, an automatic axle processing line, an apron processing line and a heavy material processing line and completed the metal mould foundry and metal mould flatcars, working the miracle of lifting productivity 10, 15 and 20 times.

By introducing an automatic line in the processing of aprons, the workers raised productivity 20 times and shattered mysticism of those arguing that the apron, a large and complex material requiring high precision, could not be put on an automatic line.

With the formation of a flatcar line in the production of large castings by metal moulds, the stage-by-stage production has given place to continuous production. This has made it possible to carry out such subsidiary work as preparing moulds and cooling work outdoors and thus convert harmful labour into harmless labour and produce more in a limited space.

Labour Hero Shin Dong Hui said that more than 1,100 technical innovation proposals had already been introduced into production at the plant, which had greatly contributed to the creation of the production capacity of 10,000 machine tools.

The factory radio operating in the morning, at noon and in the evening and flash news issued in hundreds of copies a day cannot convey all the stories of the feats of the machine builders who are racing ahead towards automation, he said.

The machine builders have formed various shock brigades such as the "February 20 shock brigade for automation" and displayed unbending revolutionary spirit, working the miracle of fulfilling their plans at 200 and 300 and 1,000 per cent at maximum.

In the violent flames of new technical innovation, scores of workteams including the twice Chollima Han Chang Hui workteam of the assembling shop and the Chollima Kang Hak Chol workteam of the large material shop of the plant and upwards of 500 workers have already hit their yearly targets and the ranks of the innovators who fulfilled the yearly plans and their assignments for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan are rapidly expanding.

The machine builders of Huichon who have demonstrated the heroic mettle of the Korean working class and its invincible might by working miracles hitherto unknown in the production of machine tools, are now making continued innovation and continued advance in the spirit of Chollima and in the spirit of each matching a hundred, renewing their determination to make a report of loyalty to the Leader by producing 10,000 machine tools without fail before April 15 next year.

We left the factory with deeper conviction that 30,000 machine tools will be certainly produced before April 15 next year in our country thanks to the heroic struggle of such working class.

Part of the casting flatcar streamline

Chairman of Central Committee of Red Cross Society of DPRK Sends Letter to President of S. Korean Red Cross Society

Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent the following letter on August 27 to President of the South Korean Red Cross Society in connection with the question of preliminary talks between representatives of the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea:

I acknowledge the due receipt on August 26 of your letter replying to our letter dated August 14 concerning talks between representatives of the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea.

I am very happy that in this reply letter you agreed in the main to our proposal on the questions of the date and place of preliminary talks between the representatives of both sides and on the agenda of full-dress talks, and welcome it.

Having studied your letter which consents to our proposal, we consider that both sides have reached a full agreement on holding preliminary talks between the representatives of the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea within September at the meeting hall of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom, forming the delegations of both sides with 5 persons each, exchanging the lists of these delegations in advance at the meeting hall of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom, discussing and deciding at preliminary talks on the items of the agenda of full-dress talks including the three questions—free travel and mutual visits between the family members, relatives and friends separated from each other in the north and south, free exchange of letters between them and search for separated family members—and on discussing at preliminary talks the questions of the place and date for full-dress talks and the procedures of talks and other questions related to them.

But, we think September 28 proposed by you as the date for the opening of preliminary talks is rather late in view of the ardent desire of the entire people of north and south Korea who are now eager to see the convening of talks between the representatives of the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea at an early date.

We, therefore, propose to you to advance the date of preliminary talks between both sides and open the talks at 11 on September 20.

Accordingly, it may be good to set the date for the exchange of the lists of the delegations of both sides to preliminary talks at 12 on September 16.

I hope you will give an affirmative reply to these proposals of ours.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE GUERILLAS

Battles at Tateshui and Hsiaoteshui in Changpai County

Kim Jung Pil

The battles at Tateshui and Hsiaoteshui were the first series of battles the Korean People's Revolutionary Army fought when it advanced into the border area southwest of Mt. Paekdu-san.

After the Namhodu Conference held in Ningan county in February 1936, Marshal Kim Il Sung moved into the district of Fusung county, personally leading the main units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, and fought a number of battles and then marched on toward the border area at the end of August.

While on the march, Marshal Kim Il Sung detailed beforehand a small group headed by Comrade Kim Ju Hyon to Changpai county. The small group got to Jiyangkae-gol in Shichiutaokou, Changpai county and closely looked into the movements of the population and the state of affairs in the locality. After this they started making arrangements for the subsequent arrival of the main units.

The main units under the personal command of Marshal Kim Il Sung left Manchiang on August 27, 1935 and, four days later, on August 31, arrived at Jiyangkae of Shichiutaokou, crossing the steep Laoling Peaks. They then came to the Tateshui village at about four o'clock on the afternoon of September 1, the following day.

Upon our advance into the border area where the beloved motherland could be seen under our eyes, we were quite excited with a fresh fighting spirit.

Not even for a moment had we been forgetful of the motherland either in the course of arduous march that lasted for days on end, attended by rugged mountain crossing or in the days of the fierce battles in which we knocked down the enemy.

Little wonder that our hearts swelled with irresistible emotions, as we were nearing the motherland via Ningan, Tunhua, Huatien and Fusung counties.

Having reached the vicinity of Tateshui village, Marshal Kim Il Sung ordered his units to take rest and prepare a meal, and he himself went down to the village to hold a mass meeting.

At the time the first observation post manned with one squad was set up near the road stretching from Hsingchangtung—at a point at the foot of a hill that stood a short distance off the stream running by the village—and the second observation post was manned with Comrade Kim Hak Sil and two others on the Changgun (General) Rock of a hill behind the village.

Those at the observation posts were keeping watch, strained. Standing on the Changgun Rock, Comrade Kim Hak Sil, a woman guerilla, was sharply looking all around lest she should let even a single foe slip by. A few days before, at Manchiang she performed the part of mother in the dramatic play "The Sea of Blood" personally created by Marshal Kim Il Sung and her successful performance deeply moved many spectators. Now she was burning with the revengeful thought against the enemy, a thought that overwhelmed her while she was acting on the stage.

Comrade Hak Sil made up her mind to devote her energies once more to the play if it was to be put on the stage here in the village, too. At Manchiang that time, a large number of young people so enthusiastically volunteered to join the guerillas, inspired by the talks and speeches of Marshal Kim Il Sung and impressed by the dramatic play "The Sea of Blood!"

With such a thought she was keeping an eye on the sector in her charge when she heard a sharp voice shouting "Who goes there?" that came from the first observation post.

Comrade Hak Sil looked straight at the opposite side, holding her rifle tight and with her every nerve strained. Khaki figures could be seen on the hill lying on the way from Hsinchangtung to Tateshui. They were the enemy, to be sure.

The enemy who appeared on the scene at the time consisted of the puppet Manchurian army stationed in Erhtaokang and the Japanese imperialist army and police more than 200 strong commanded by Imano, a police inspector of the Hyesan police station.

That day the enemy came to Hsinchangtung to search for our traces and pressed a peasant to smell out the whereabouts of the People's Revolutionary Army units. Under pressure from the swines, the peasant pretended to do so. He made his way to a hill in front of Hsinchangtung and lay low there. He then came back and fed the enemy with a false information that the units of the People's Revolutionary Army were to be seen nowhere at all.

Taking the information for gospel, the enemy was plodding his way toward Tateshui off his guard when our men at the first observation post detected him.

At a signal from the first observation post, our main force left the village and started climbing a height south of the Changgun Rock.

Panic-stricken by a voice of thunder let out by the man of our observation post, the enemy troops brought themselves to lie flat on the ground. Upon seeing this, an officer who was standing behind unsheathed his service-sword, yelled wildly at the rank and file and drove them in the direction of the village.

At the moment the comrades at the second observation post sent a volley of bullets to the enemy forces who in return concentrated their fire power on the second observation post. A furious shooting battle was unfolded between our side and the enemy.

While the advance of the enemy was curbed by the second observation post, our main force was deployed on the top of the height with the fourth company in the centre, flanked by the fifth company on the right wing and the second company on the left.

Marshal Kim Il Sung commanded the units at a spot near the Changgun Rock. (It was from then on that the villagers began calling this rock Changgun Rock. It had been called a standing rock.)

Having occupied the height, the main units covered the retreat of the men of the first observation post, warding off the enemy's advance by part of their fire power. In the wake of the men of the first observation post, the enemy troops rushed down in the direction of Tateshui village through the thickets and across the barley fields, and they soon came within a rifle range of our side, firing at us in rapid succession. Probably, they only thought that our force was not large in number.

At that juncture, Marshal Kim Il Sung ordered a volley. All our fire arms including machine-guns and rifles roared out, sending bursts to the enemy.

The enemy forces began to be mowed down in heaps. The oncoming ones flung themselves on the ground, unable to stand the shower of straight shots from our fire arms.

We kept up severe firing. In a flash the enemy bodies lay about the barley fields. This was too much for those who survived and they started taking flight.

Just at this moment Marshal Kim Il Sung issued an order of pursuit. A clarion bugle call rang out. We went in pursuit of the enemy, shouting *manse* (hurrah). Given a hot chase by us, the enemy fled toward Erhtaokang, darting across the wheat and barley fields in desperation.

The flabbergasted enemy ran helter-skelter and escaped as far as 8 kilometres.

The main units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army dealt a sledge-hammer blow at the enemy in the first engagement they had after having advanced into the border area, and got back composedly to Tateshui village. They killed or wounded dozens of enemy troops and captured a large quantity of war supplies in the battle.

Back at Tateshui village, Marshal Kim Il Sung called a mass meeting as scheduled and saw that speeches were made and art performance was given there. All villagers, men and women, young and old, turned out to welcome us warmly.

Afterwards, the news that "The units of General Kim Il Sung have advanced into Changpai!" and "The Japs were wiped out" spread to the homeland in no time. This brought our people to further deepen their trust in and respect for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader and legendary hero, and gave them stronger hopes for the restoration of the fatherland.

When the night was far advanced, Marshal Kim Il Sung ordered the bugler to sound a muster call. The villagers were so sorry to part with him that they implored of him to stay overnight. Complimenting them for their sincerity, he told them that his units would have to leave the village.

...The enemy who got thunder-stricken in the daytime may not pounce on us today but tomorrow will attack us in larger numbers. If we do not quit here, this village will be subjected to the enemy's arbitrariness....

Thus, the main units of our Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Marshal Kim Il Sung left Tateshui village for Hsiaoteshui around 2 a.m. on September 2. After trudging along the steep mountain path, the units arrived at Hsiaoteshui village where breakfast was taken, and reached Matengchang at about 9 a.m.

Matengchang, about two kilometres to the north of Hsiaoteshui village and the same distance to the west of Tateshui, was in a wooded area that stretches toward Shihwutaokou valley in Changpai county.

Marshal Kim Il Sung called a halt for all the guerillas and sent out a squad on a guard mission for action, both in the northern and southern directions, that is, to the points on the hill and in the valley of Matengchang, which were 400-500 metres away from the place where the guerillas took rest.

The guard squad sent to the north was directly commanded by a platoon leader of the fifth company and the other squad to the south was manned by the fourth company.

Much fatigued with the long-drawn, strained march to the border area and a series of fierce battles fought during the march, the guerillas took off their wet boots to dry them in the sunshine and relaxed themselves lying on the grass. It was cool in the early autumn, and the guerillas soon fell asleep.

It happened around the lunch time. The guerillas woke up and got busy themselves with preparations for march, some putting on the dried boots and some others setting the things in their knapsacks in order or cleaning their weapons.

At that time a sentry who hid himself in a bush south of the resting place of the guerillas heard a strange voice. In an instant the sentry braced himself up and carefully looked around. Right under a tree no more than ten metres away there were an officer of the Japanese imperialist aggressor army and another of the puppet Manchurian army.

Applying binoculars to his eyes, the Japanese imperialist army officer was looking closely over the place where the units of the People's Revolutionary Army were at rest. Presently, he took the binoculars off his eyes and brought his hand to the sheath of the sword hanging on his side. Obviously, he was going to issue an order of shooting.

Just at that moment our sentry levelled his gun at the scoundrel's chest and pulled the trigger. The Japanese imperialist army officer dropped on the spot giving a wild shriek. The officer of the puppet Manchurian army turned deadly pale, his eyes wide open. In an instant another bullet from the sentry flew and finished him off.

On hearing the gun report, Marshal Kim Il Sung immediately told his men to get ready for action. Having seen through the enemy's attempt in good time, he made up his mind to employ a superb tactics.

It would be possible for the enemy to come close through the dense forests. But the forests were so thick that the enemy units approaching from the right and left flanks would hardly recognize each other.

Marshal Kim Il Sung decided to take advantage of such a weak point of the enemy.

Having put some men of the fourth company as rear guard, he ordered the main force to slip away to the west making use of shelters. On his order the guerillas climbed up a mountain ridge on the opposite side passing through the Shihwutaokou valley in the western direction.

At that time all of us went over a sheer precipice without mishap, secured by ropes.

The two enemy officers, before they were shot dead by our sentry, had been informed by their scouts that the units of the People's Revolutionary Army were resting, and had come to ascertain our resting place with their own eyes.

Hearing the report of two shots, the enemy unit came from Erhtaokang and rushed on to the place where the shots were fired, not knowing that its two officers were dead men. Simultaneously with this, another enemy unit from Shihwutaokou dashed on the place where the gun report came from.

The panic-stricken enemy unit from Erhtaokang, upon catching sight of those who appeared from Shihwutaokou on the opposite side, mistook them for the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and started shooting them at random. Then the opponents from Shihwutaokou fired back with frenzy, taking it for granted that the units of the People's Revolutionary Army were shooting.

But it was already after the units of the People's Revolutionary Army left the spot to the last man. The enemy units fought a furious shooting battle among themselves. The quiet forest was reduced to a shambles in a jiffy. The enemy troops collapsed here and there, hit by bullets from their own men.

The enemy units continued fighting among themselves in the forest like a pack of hungry wolves.

At that time we were on the hill facing the Shihwutaokou-gol and watched with delight the battle going on between the enemy units. We called it "observing battle."

The battle lasted for several hours, and the enemy unit from Erhtaokang, unable to withstand any longer, started beating a retreat with trumpet call. It was only when the opponents heard it that they came to know that they were shooting their own men, not the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, and stopped shooting in a hurry. But it was too late, as the casualties were very heavy.

The enemy units that fought among themselves all day long took leg bail toward Erhtaokang. On their way they made stretchers with all door frames torn from civilian houses in Hsinchangtung and carried the bodies on them.

The Hsiaoteshui battle was a battle in which the Korean People's Revolutionary Army inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy without direct engagement thanks to the superb tactics employed by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

After the battles at Tateshui and Hsiaoteshui, Marshal Kim Il Sung attacked and wiped out the enemies at Panchiehkou and Erhtaokang in October 1936.

The advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the border area was a prelude to the fulfilment of the historic operational plan to launch into the homeland. As a result of the battles, the people put deeper trust in the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and, inspired by the victorious battles, they came to have fresh hope for the future of the fatherland.

On the other hand, the fact that the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was knocking down the enemy by intense actions in Changpai, a border area divided from Korea by a river, inevitably threw the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the depths of fear. So, in October that year, Minami, Governor-General in Korea, and Ueda, Commander-in-Chief of the Kanto Army, met at Tumen in posthaste and took "emergency measures" for further reinforcement of the border guards, forcible construction of "concentrated villages" and drafting of a plan for large-scale "punitive operations."

With no amount of desperate efforts, however, could the enemy ever hold in check the activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which enjoyed the wise guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung and received active support and aid from the people, striking deep roots among them.

Agrarian Reform Enforced in Our Country under the Leadership of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of Revolution (2)

3) The Lines for Thoroughly Implementing the Programme of Placing Land in Possession of Toiling Peasants

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, put forward an original programme of placing land in possession of the toiling peasants and clarified in an all-round way the revolutionary lines for thoroughly implementing it.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The landlords' land must be confiscated without compensation and distributed free among the landless or land-poor peasants to realize their age-old desire for land." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, p. 144.)

"In carrying out the agrarian reform we confiscated the land of the landlords and all the land not tilled by owners, and, after the agrarian reform, we strictly forbade the sale, mortgage and tenancy of land" (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. II, p. 288.)

These teachings of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidate whose land should be confiscated and among whom it should be distributed and how, and make clear the revolutionary principles and ways of solving the fundamental problems raised for thoroughly implementing the programme of placing land in possession of the toiling peasants.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that in order to thoroughly execute the programme of placing land in possession of the toiling peasants the landlords' land and all the land not tilled by the owners but placed under tenancy should be confiscated and distributed among the landless or land-hungry peasants.

The line of confiscating the land of landlords and all the land not tilled by the owners but placed under tenancy is a line of abolishing every form of the tenant system and liquidating most thoroughly the feudal relations of exploitation in the rural areas.

This line makes it possible not only to realize most thoroughly the aim of the anti-feudal agrarian revolution to liquidate the feudal relations of exploitation but also to successfully carry out the task of the anti-imperialist revolution.

The complete abolition of land-ownership of foreign imperialists and the feudal landlords means carrying out an important task of the anti-imperialist revolution, the task of ridding imperialist aggressive forces of their socio-economic foothold, and the complete liquidation of the feudal relations means eliminating the foothold where the imperialists may set foot again. This acquires a great significance also in consolidating national independence in the countries which have overthrown imperialist colonial rule and won independence.

Next, the line of distributing the confiscated land among the landless or land-poor peasants is a line which meets the basic demands for the establishment of landownership of the toiling peasants.

The landownership of the toiling peasants is established only when the confiscated land is distributed among the peasants who till fields, and only then it is possible to improve the socio-economic position of the peasants, win them over firmly to the side of the revolution, accelerate the rapid development of agriculture and powerfully promote the development of the national economy as a whole.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, taught that land should be confiscated and distributed by the method of confiscating land without compensation and distributing it free.

The method of confiscating land without compensation and distributing it free of charge constitutes a decisive guarantee for ridding the landlord class most thoroughly of its economic foothold so as to prevent its revival and for making the peasants real masters of land.

Originally, masters of the land are the peasants, and the agrarian revolution is a struggle for regaining the lost land. Therefore, there is no ground whatsoever to pay any compensation for the confiscated landlords' land.

In view of the specific living conditions of the peasants in our country it was impossible to make them genuine masters of the land unless it was distributed free among them.

The toiling peasants became masters of power after liberation, but could not free themselves from the age-old poverty immediately and could not afford to buy land since they had long suffered the harsh exploitation and plunder by the Japanese imperialists and the feudal landlords.

Under such conditions the only correctest way to make toiling peasants real masters of the land was the confiscation of the landlords' land without compensation and its free distribution among the toiling peasants.

All these show that the method indicated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of confiscating land without compensation and distributing it free was the most revolutionary and right way of solving the land problem in our country.

Another important line made clear by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to thoroughly implement the programme of placing land in possession of the toiling peasants was to forbid commercialization of land after the agrarian reform.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, taught that the sale, mortgage and tenancy of land should be forbidden after the thorough enforcement of the agrarian reform on the principle of establishing the landownership of the toiling peasants.

This line was a revolutionary measure to check commercialization of land and prevent it from being used again as a means for exploitation.

If a Party and state of the working class confine themselves to placing land in possession of the toiling peasants, the small peasant economy based on the landownership of the toiling peasants will be inevitably broken up or expropriated and land may be used again as a means for exploitation. But, if the sale, mortgage and tenancy of the distributed land are forbidden, the land which has passed into the possession of the toiling peasants cannot be used again as a means for exploitation.

The above-mentioned lines of principle which were clarified to thoroughly implement the programme of placing land in possession of the toiling peasants proved a serious blow also to rich peasants, the bourgeoisie in the countryside.

These lines make it possible, first, to confiscate the land of the landlords and all the land not tilled by the owners but placed under tenancy and thus deal a decisive blow to the landlordly aspect of rich peasants, next, to distribute land evenly among the hired peasants and tenant farmers and thus check the bourgeois aspect of rich peasants and, lastly to forbid the sale, mortgage and tenancy of the distributed land and thus prevent the emergence and growth of new rich peasants.

The afore-said lines of principle for implementing the programme of placing land in possession of the toiling peasants are the original lines which render it possible to arrest the development of capitalism in the countryside to the largest possible extent and, in combination with this, successfully carry out the task of preparing for socialist reorganization of agriculture in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

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The programme clarified by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung of placing land in possession of the toiling peasants and his original lines for carrying it into practice were the resplendent embodiment and fruition of his great *Juche* idea. They served as the only guide in the course of preparing for the agrarian reform and carrying it out and in the struggle for consolidation of its successes, and constituted a firm guarantee for the successful enforcement of the agrarian reform in our country.

Kim Jun

(To Be Continued)

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of Tanzania, thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who sent teachers and technicians and educational facilities for fitting out the Tabora Revolution School and to Korean brothers.

Noting that whereas other middle schools of Tanzania lay stress on subjects of agriculture, commerce and industry, this school would bend efforts to political and national defence education, the speaker added: This school will rear cadres prepared to fight for building socialism in the country and winning the liberation of Africa.

Speaking next Korean Ambassador Song Gi Tae recalled that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, personally sent a military educational delegation to help the Tanzanian government and people in their training of national cadres and showed profound solicitude for furnishing out the Tabora Revolution School. The foundation of the Tabora Revolution School is another great victory won by the Tanzanian people in the struggle for building socialism under the banner of anti-imperialism and self-reliance, he stressed.

Concluding his speech, the Ambassador conveyed a message of greetings from the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School to the director of the Tabora Revolution School.

After the ceremony was over President Julius K. Nyerere in company with the cadres accompanying him saw the six newly furnished research rooms and had a photograph taken with the members of the military educational delegation from our country and Song Gi Tae, Ambassador, and staff members, of the Korean embassy in this country.

Looking round the research rooms, President Julius K. Nyerere expressed great satisfaction, saying the "research rooms are furnished very wonderfully."

Recalling that no small number of people of Tanzania received colonial education at the Tabora Middle School in the past, the Tanzanian President stressed: "The new history of Tabora has begun today. The new history has begun because Korea sowed the seeds of revolution."

Messengers of CC of Our Red Cross Society Have Second and Third Meetings with Those of South Korean Red Cross Society at Panmunjom

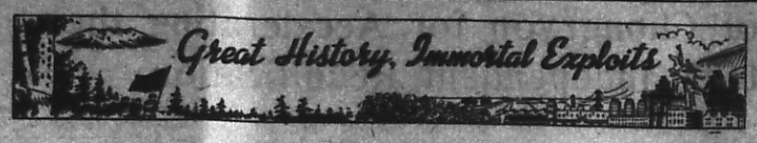
The second and third meetings of messengers of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean Red Cross Society took place on August 26 and 30 at Panmunjom.

At 12 sharp on August 26 the messengers of the Central Committee of our Red Cross Society met the messengers of the South Korean Red Cross Society at the meeting hall of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and received from them a letter of President of the South Korean Red Cross Society dated August 21, 1971 replying to the letter dated August 14, 1971 Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent him concerning the questions of realizing free travel, mutual visits and correspondence between family members, relatives and friends living separated in the north and south and of finding out separated family members.

At the third meeting at the same time and same place on August 30, the messengers of the Central Committee of our Red Cross Society handed to the messengers of the South Korean Red Cross Society the letter dated August 27 from Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to President of the South Korean Red Cross Society.

The letter pointed to the fact that the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations have already reached a complete agreement on discussing and deciding on items in the agenda of full-dress talks at preliminary talks and discussing the place and date for and procedures of full-dress talks and other questions related to them at preliminary talks and contained a proposal of the Central Committee of our Red Cross Society to advance the date for preliminary talks to 11 on September 20 and open them at the meeting hall of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom in view of the ardent desire of the entire people of north and south Korea.

At the repeated meetings the messengers of the Central Committee of our Red Cross Society had friendly conversations with the messengers of the South Korean Red Cross Society in an atmosphere overflowing with warmer compatriotic sentiments.



The Leader Guided Sacred War of Fatherland Liberation to Victory

In the early 1940's the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the brilliant strategic and tactical lines for the ultimate victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and for the country's liberation and organized and led in person the struggle for their materialization.

Between the late 1930's and the early 1940's the aggressive war ignited by the fascist countries expanded into World War II. The Japanese imperialists employed all possible means and methods to convert Korea and Manchuria into their "solid rear" for the realization of their wild ambition of swallowing up the whole of China and Asia and even invading the Soviet Union.

The scoundrels intensified their economic plunder in Korea and Manchuria as never before, rigged up a number of new evil laws and mercilessly repressed even the slight anti-Japanese elements and arrested, imprisoned and killed patriotic people at random.

Especially, the Japanese imperialists who suffered a shameful defeat in the northeastern area of Mt. Paekdu-san in 1939 and 1940 conducted large-scale "mopping-up operation" against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army allegedly for removing the "sore thorn in the flesh." They hurled hundreds of thousands of big armed forces, such as the main force of the one million-strong Kanto army, the Japanese imperialist aggression troops stationed in Korea, the puppet Manchurian army and police, into reckless attacks on the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. On the other hand, they, in an attempt to sever the ties between the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the masses of the people, turned small concentrated villages into big ones and conducted false propaganda by various means to sink the morale of the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

To cope with the new situation, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the historic Sohalbaryong Conference in August 1940 and set forth new strategic and tactical lines of actively meeting the great event of national liberation on the basis of the scientific analysis of the prospect of the development of the internal and external situation and of the balance of forces between the enemy and our side.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"...During the most difficult period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle we changed the line of struggle. Foreseeing the prospects of the revolution...we trained a large number of cadres on the one hand and, on the other, changed large-unit activities to small-unit ones and intensified underground struggle to preserve our forces." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. II, p. 68.)

As the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the new strategic and tactical lines advanced at the historic Sohalbaryong Conference were to train a large number of cadres on the one hand and step up military and political activities by small units on the other hand.

The line of training all men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into more seasoned revolutionary cadres, the line which the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth foreseeing the future of the revolution, was the only correct line that rendered it possible for us to actively meet the approaching great event of national liberation and, furthermore, to train with foresight the cadres necessary for founding the Party, establishing the people's power, founding the regular army and continuing to advance vigorously the revolution after the country's liberation.

And the line of changing the large-unit activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to small-unit ones and intensifying the underground struggle was the most revolutionary, active line which made it possible for us to maintain the political, ideological and tactical superiority and deal successive blows to the enemy in the guerilla warfare under the difficult condition of those days and to prepare the broad masses of the people for the all-people anti-Japanese uprising and organize and mobilize them to various forms of immediate anti-Japanese struggle through vigorous political activities and thus hasten the defeat of Japanese imperialism and the country's liberation.

The new strategic and tactical lines set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were, indeed, the *Juche*-oriented ones strictly based on the revolutionary position that others could not make the revolution of our country in our stead and the Korean Communists and people should carry out the Korean revolution thoroughly to the end on their own responsibility; and they were the most active lines that rendered it possible to ride out the prevailing difficult situation and ensure the steady upsurge in the Korean revolution.

After the historic Sohalbaryong Conference, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and guided the work of building up more solidly the Korean People's Revolutionary Army politically and militarily. He exerted himself, above all, to train the commanding officers and men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into fine politicians.

He devoted deep attention to equipping the commanding officers and men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army firmly with the *Juche* idea.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught to this effect:

...On no account should we hope to rely upon others in carrying out our revolution. Our revolution should be carried out in any case by our own efforts.

Herein lies the great significance of our anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Only by so doing can we meet the forthcoming great event with pride and carry out democratic construction on our own in the liberated fatherland....

The men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, boundlessly faithful to his teaching, more deeply realized that the Korean revolution should be carried out to the end by the efforts of our people on their own responsibility and strove to fully prepare themselves politically and ideologically by energetically studying his great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, and the revolutionary lines and policies set forth by him.

On the other hand, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung trained his men into competent military commanding officers possessed of advanced military knowledge and technique to cope with modern warfare.

Basing himself on the rich combat experience gained and combat theory built up in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he saw to it that the training of ordinary arms including the large-scale offensive operation exercise and shooting practice and the training of special arms including air-dropping and naval landing operation exercises were intensified.

The men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army thus reliably grew into a-match-for-a-hundred fine military and political cadres equipped firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung also formed a great number of small units and groups and sent them to different places and guided them. He taught that they should set up such secret temporary bases as secret camps and liaison outposts (agitating points) as the bases of military and political activities and act nimbly with active assistance from the local people.

In the spring of 1941, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went himself to Antu and Yenchi counties leading a small unit and, while directing the activities of other small units sent out to various places, showed himself an example in small-unit activities.

Under his direction, the small units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army dispatched to different places established temporary secret bases in all areas of military operation and, relying on these bases, conducted combat actions to surprise and wipe out the enemy and carried on brisk political work among the masses of the people.

On June 30, 1941 at the Chiapikou temporary base in Wangching county, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung again indicated the line of action: He said that in order to meet the fast-changing internal and external situation at that time all the combatants and political workers should have firmer confidence in victory in the revolution, prepare reserve forces by making persistent efforts to restore and expand the Party and mass organizations, throw the enemy into confusion by organizing many storming parties and further intensify military reconnaissance work to meet the great event.

Following his teaching, the members of the small units and groups intensified bold and nimble operations in various parts; they actively mounted slashing attacks on the enemy and vigorously conducted operations for destroying railways, bridges and ammunition depots and carried on difficult reconnaissance activities in all the fortified areas throughout Korea including Unggi, Rajin and Chongjin in the northern area of our country and Pyongyang, Seoul and Pusan and throughout eastern and northern Manchuria breaking through the strict cordon of the enemy.

On the other hand, they restored the wrecked revolutionary organizations, formed the new ones and expanded them. They explained and brought home to broad segments of people including workers and peasants the great *Juche* idea and revolutionary lines of the Leader.

As a result, our people vigorously unfolded various forms of anti-Japanese struggle, regarding it as their unbounded pride and honour to have the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation and the great Leader of revolution.

In particular, small units and groups formed secret societies of workers and youth and actively pushed forward preparations for armed revolt so that they could join up with the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the decisive hour.

In September 1944 the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung in his speech made before the entire members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army summed up the military and political activities conducted following the Sohalbaryong Conference and elucidated the immediate fighting tasks to be carried out by the Korean Communists under the prevailing situation.

In those days, the Japanese imperialists were completely on the defensive in the major fronts of the aggressive war and the hour of their doom was drawing near.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that to cope with the obtaining situation it was necessary to further intensify the small-unit activities and the military and political training of the main force on the one hand and, on the other, to make full preparations for the country's liberation through the general mobilization of all the anti-Japanese forces of the Korean people and make thorough-going preparations for successfully building a new society in the liberated fatherland in the future.

Under the sagacious guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the small-unit activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army became more brisk and the military and political training of the ordinary and special arms was conducted on a full scale and the final battle preparations such as the formulation of operational plans and the reorganization of units were finally completed. In the meantime, the anti-Japanese struggle of the people went on vigorously and preparations were made actively for a nation-wide uprising to join in the military actions of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

On August 9, 1945 the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung issued an order for the general mobilization of the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the sacred war to liberate the country.

According to the operational plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great military strategist, the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which took part in the final decisive battle to liberate the fatherland advanced to Rajin, Chongjin and Namyang and Unggi respectively and crushed everywhere the Kanto army of the Japanese imperialists and their troops stationed in Korea that offered resistance.

Under the resourceful command of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, making successive attacks, liberated towns and villages in the areas along the east coast and advanced southward like angry waves enjoying active assistance from broad sections of people everywhere.

Thus, on August 15, only a week after the start of the last decisive battle, the Japanese imperialists bent their knees before the Korean people who are under the wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The 15-year-long glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, won final victory and his strategic and tactical lines of actively meeting the great event of national liberation were brought to brilliant realization.

The final victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the liberation of the fatherland was the brilliant fruition of the great *Juche* idea and wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who put forth the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle in the dark period of Japanese imperialist rule when the destinies of the fatherland and the nation were at stake and saved the Korean revolution surmounting all difficulties and hardships and encountering many twists and turns and led it to steady upsurge.

Indeed, it was a great victory which added a brilliant page to the history of our country and it will be passed down from generation to generation, boundlessly stirring and inspiring the people.

And it was a great historic victory which made a great contribution to the development of the world revolutionary movement including the national-liberation struggle in colonies.

Li Chang Gyu

Great Strategy Designed to Curb U.S. Imperialist Aggression in Asia

In his report to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the present international situation, made a wise elucidation of the strategic line of curbing U.S. imperialist aggression in the world, Asia in particular.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"...Asia has become the fiercest battle front against imperialism, the main arena of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle today." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 98.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, Asia has today turned into a region where a heavy revolutionary tempest carrying imperialism to the grave is raging, into the forefront of the international revolutionary battle against imperialism.

True, Asia has become a revolutionary continent and a fighting continent and the final downfall of imperialism and colonialism in Asia is placed on the order of the day by the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the peoples in this region.

Asia has a great part of the world population and colossal natural and economic potentials; there are many revolutionary countries, fighting countries, in Asia and a hot anti-imperialist revolutionary battle is going on in this area today.

The Asian peoples through their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle are giving a decisive blow to the U.S. imperialists' global strategy for aggression, further aggravating the general crisis of the world system of capitalism. When U.S. imperialism is defeated in Asia, a decisively favourable condition will be provided in the world-wide anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the victory will be hastened in the world revolution still more.

It is, therefore, one of the cardinal questions which guarantee victory in the world revolution, to thwart U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia which has now become the forefront of the international revolutionary battle and the main theatre of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

Indeed, the pre-eminent strategic line of thwarting U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia at present, the line elucidated by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, makes a great theoretical and practical contribution to foiling the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war in Asia and leading the world revolutionary movement as a whole to fresh victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the first and foremost task to frustrate U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia is for the peoples of the revolutionary Asian countries to fight in firm unity.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"In order to thwart the U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia, it is of importance to cement the fighting solidarity of the peoples of the revolutionary Asian countries in particular." (Ibid., p. 100.)

Embodied in this teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung is his great strategic line of the peoples of all the revolutionary Asian countries strengthening the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front and unfolding a powerful anti-U.S. joint struggle so as to deal a heavier collective counterblow to U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia.

This revolutionary line is an integral part of his strategy of the anti-U.S. struggle, a strategy of taking a concerted action against U.S. imperialism on a world-wide scale and forming an anti-U.S. united front to fight down U.S. imperialism.

Today the U.S. imperialists are running hog-wild to destroy one by one the revolutionary Asian countries by directly mobilizing their armed forces in an attempt to check the rapid growth of the revolutionary forces in Asia and prop up their colonial rule shaken to its very foundation. On the other hand, they are trying hard to attain their aggressive end in Asia without difficulty mainly by means of "making Asians fight Asians" by use of Japanese militarism and other satellite countries and puppets in Asia in accordance with their notorious "new Asia policy."

Realities require the peoples of all the revolutionary Asian countries to unite more firmly and deal U.S. imperialism a collective blow with their united strength to frustrate its insidious and crafty "new Asia policy."

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Today the aggression of U.S. imperialism bands all the revolutionary Asian countries in a single common front against U.S. imperialism. The peoples of Korea, China, Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia suffering directly from U.S. imperialist aggression and all other revolutionary countries in Asia should further consolidate the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front, wage a forceful anti-U.S. joint struggle to deal a more powerful collective counterstroke at the U.S. imperialist aggression on Asia." (Ibid., p. 100.)

Today the peoples of Korea, China, Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia directly suffering from U.S. imperialist aggression and of other revolutionary countries in Asia have a common goal of frustrating the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war, preserving and consolidating peace and security in Asia and attaining national independence and prosperity.

That is why their struggles to crush the common enemy and achieve the common goal are going on in a close relationship and why running higher and higher are their aspirations toward striking a collective blow at U.S. imperialism in closer unity under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle.

When all the revolutionary Asian countries unite to form a single common front against U.S. imperialism, deal it a collective blow and exert pressure to bear upon it, the U.S. imperialist aggressors will not be able to hang on in south Korea and Taiwan, South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia and all other parts of Asia where they have set foot and will be driven out of there, and their aggressive design to "make Asians fight Asians" will be foiled.

The great revolutionary strategic line set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of the peoples of all the revolutionary Asian countries further strengthening the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front and forcefully unfolding the anti-U.S. joint struggle is not only based on the brilliant revolutionary tradition established by the peoples of Asian countries in the course of their protracted anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle but also reflects most correctly the common aspirations of the peoples of the revolutionary Asian countries. And it makes it possible to fight down the U.S. imperialist aggressors in Asia thoroughly by following in an allround way the tradition under the new historical conditions of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, the peoples of Asian countries have a long, brilliant tradition of having victoriously fought together against imperialism and for revolution.

The Korean and Chinese peoples fought together against Japanese imperialism and also fought together against U.S. imperialism and thus inflicted disgraceful defeats upon the enemies.

The peoples of Indochina also have a resplendent tradition of having triumphantly fought together against the French and Japanese imperialists for a long time.

The historical course of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the revolutionary Asian countries patently shows that the militant solidarity of the revolutionary peoples who have risen for the accomplishment of the common cause gives them the indestructible strength and that no vicious imperialist forces of aggression can ever escape from defeat in face of the great forces of the revolutionary peoples who have been united closely in the anti-imperialist common front.

The line of the peoples of the revolutionary Asian countries further strengthening the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front and waging a powerful, joint struggle against U.S. imperialism, the line laid down by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, is of great significance. The line makes it possible for the revolutionary Asian peoples to deal U.S. imperialism a heavy blow and thus foil its Asian strategy with their united strength and bring a new phase in the development of the world-wide anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the world revolution, by strengthening and developing the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front and intensifying the anti-U.S. struggle.

Today the peoples of many revolutionary countries in Asia including Korea, China, Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos are united closer in a single common front against U.S. imperialism, and the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war are going totally bankrupt in face of the great forces of the revolutionary Asian peoples. This reality clearly proves the justness and great vitality of the pre-eminent strategic line put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution.

In his report to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, taught that it is also imperative to fight resolutely against the revival of Japanese militarism in order to curb U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Asian peoples and the world progressive peoples are confronted today with a very urgent task to struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism while frustrating the aggression of U.S. imperialism." (Ibid., p. 101.)

"The struggle against Japanese militarism is a struggle to safeguard peace in Asia and the world and a main link in the chain of the struggle to check and thwart the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists." (Ibid., p. 103.)

The teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on fighting against Japanese militarism is based on a scientific analysis of the Asian strategy of U.S. imperialism, the U.S.-Japan mutual relations and ever more pronounced machinations of the Japanese militarists for overseas expansion at present.

Today, the U.S. imperialists are seeking to use Japanese militarism as a "shock force" in the execution of their policy of Asian aggression. The Japanese militarists who have quickly revived with the backing of U.S. imperialism are madly trying to realize their ambition of overseas expansion by faithfully serving U.S. imperialism in implementing its policy of Asian aggression.

The reactionary alignment between U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, prompted by the common aim of aggression in Asia, is entering a more dangerous stage, and Japan, a base of U.S. imperialism for Asian aggression, has again become the seat of another war of aggression in Asia.

The Japanese militarists, actively following the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression, are embarking on the road of another war in Asia. In such a situation it is impossible to preserve and consolidate peace and security in Asia and resolutely shatter the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war in Asia without fighting the Japanese militarists.

The revolutionary peoples in Asia and the world should neither have any illusion about the Japanese reactionary ruling circles nor pin any hope on them but should fully lay bare the cunning aggressive nature of the Japanese militarists, determinedly check their rearmament and overseas expansion and definitely thwart the aggressive U.S.-Japan alignment.

In his report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, taught that not only the peoples of Asian countries engaged in revolution but also all the peace-loving countries and progressive peoples of the world should rise up as one in a resolute struggle against the war policy and aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism in order to defeat the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism and upset its aggression in Asia.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"All the peace-loving countries and progressive peoples of the world can never look with folded arms on the U.S. imperialists expanding the war to the whole area of Indo-China and intensifying aggressive manoeuvres in all parts of Asia: they should rise as one in a determined struggle to stop and frustrate the war policy and aggressive manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism." (Ibid., p. 99.)

The aggression and war machinations of U.S. imperialism in Asia are a most important link in the chain of its policies of aggression and war for world domination.

If the U.S. imperialists are allowed to follow their policy of Asian aggression, it will not only endanger peace in Asia and the revolutionary cause of the Asian peoples but also pose a grave menace to world peace and the cause of the world revolution.

Therefore, the revolutionary peoples and progressive and peace-loving peoples the world over should rise as one in a determined struggle to check and foil the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war in Asia.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, when all the revolutionary peoples in Asia and the world strengthen militant solidarity and deal a collective blow at the U.S. imperialists and dismember them everywhere in the world, their policy of Asian aggression will go bankrupt and, further, their global strategy and aggressive manoeuvres will be frustrated and they will be finally ruined.

The line set forth by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung of frustrating U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia is of great importance for winning victories not only in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the Asian peoples but in the world anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the world revolution at present.

The great strategic line renders it possible to resolutely shatter U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia, the main theatre of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle at present, and thus makes a great contribution to further accelerating the victories of the world anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the world revolution.

This revolutionary strategic line receives more and more active support and approval from the revolutionary peoples in Asia and the world and inspires and encourages them to a fresh victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung declared:

"No imperialist force can conquer the Asian people and break their united strength." (Ibid., p. 105.)

The imperialists led by U.S. imperialism are trying madly to put down the daily mounting anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the Asian peoples, but it is nothing else but the last-ditch struggle of those whose days are numbered. The more persistently the imperialists stick to the nefarious schemes for aggression, the more difficult their position gets and the further the fighting ranks of the revolutionary peoples expand.

With no desperate efforts the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys can come out of the abyss of ruin into which they have been pushed under the powerful blows of the peoples of the revolutionary Asian countries.

According to the great strategic line clarified by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and great Marxist-Leninist of our era, the Korean people will unite closer with the revolutionary peoples in Asia and the world and, together with them, fight more vigorously against the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, and thus knock down the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy of the peoples in Asia and the world, and accomplish without fail the sacred cause of building a new, independent, prosperous Asia.

Pak Ung Gil

"The Juche Idea of the Brilliant Leader of Revolution Marshal KIM IL SUNG Is the Greatest Marxist-Leninist Guiding Idea for Revolution and Construction"

Chongryon Functionaries and Compatriots in Japan Deeply Study the Report Delivered by the Leader at 5th Congress of Our Party

Today all the functionaries of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and compatriots in Japan are studying hard the programmatic report made by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Deeming it the greatest honour and duty to study the immortal, brilliant work of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and of revolution, they are striving to make his teachings contained in it their bone and flesh, the sole guide to their life and struggle.

In particular, functionaries of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of Chongryon and its affiliated organizations lead the van in studying the programmatic report of the Leader.

Some time ago the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of Chongryon successfully organized and conducted the intensive study of the programmatic report of the respected and beloved Leader for several days.

The intensive study was conducted on the subject "The *Juche* idea of the brilliant Leader of revolution Marshal Kim Il Sung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist guiding idea for revolution and construction."

A functionary of Chongryon who gave lecture during the study stressed that the Leader's historic report is run through with the *Juche* idea and that profound theories and outstanding lines based on the *Juche* idea, are incorporated in it and said as follows:

The respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung founded the great *Juche* idea and thus developed Marxism-Leninism on to a new, higher stage and gave the world revolutionary peoples an indestructible, powerful weapon.

The *Juche* idea, the greatest guiding idea of our era for revolution, could be founded only by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the brilliant thinker and theoretician and the great Leader who has cleared triumphantly an untrodden path of revolution.

Indeed, Marshal Kim Il Sung is the greatest, pre-eminent thinker and theoretician, and the genius of revolution.

Functionaries and compatriots in Japan under the Osaka headquarters of Chongryon, too, are also briskly carrying on the study of the Leader's report. Functionaries and compatriots of Tsuruhashi-naka first sub-branch, Ikuno-nishi branch of Chongryon in Osaka Prefecture, have already studied the programmatic report of the Leader and have had collective discussion several times. Particularly, a member of the sub-branch committee surnamed Li, though he does hard toil to earn a livelihood, gets up early in the morning to read the report before he goes to work, and goes to bed after studying it when he has returned home.

The respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung said in his report to the Fifth Congress of the Party as follows:

"The greatest achievement made in socialist construction during the period under review is that our country has been converted into a socialist industrial state as a result of the splendid fulfilment of the historic task of socialist industrialization."

When this sub-branch committee member read first the report of the respected and beloved Leader, he emphasized this part of the report and said, expressing his resolution:

Our country has been converted into a socialist industrial state because we have the great Leader.

There are many countries in the world. But I don't know yet such a country as our fatherland which has wiped out economic and cultural backwardness and radically changed its face to be a socialist industrial state in so short a span of time. I will study harder the report and make the great *Juche* idea of the Leader my bone and flesh.

While themselves studying hard the report, functionaries and active members of this sub-branch are introducing and propagandizing widely among broad sections of compatriots the programmatic report of the Leader in various forms and by various methods.

A compatriot of this sub-branch was once forced to "apply for denizenship" by the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. Informed of this fact, the sub-branch functionaries explained this compatriot in plain language the main points and contents of the programmatic report of the Leader.

Having received persistent education from the sub-branch functionaries, the compatriot resolutely opposed and rejected the "application for denizenship," saying: "How can I, who have such a fine country, follow the path forced by the traitor Pak Jung Hi?"

He respectfully hangs a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, on the wall of his room, and actively participates in the study sessions for the report of the respected and beloved Leader held by the sub-branch.

At present all Chongryon functionaries and compatriots in Japan are studying hard the programmatic report delivered by the respected and beloved Leader at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea to arm themselves more firmly with his great *Juche* idea, and are devoting all their energies and wisdom to carrying out the decision of the Ninth Congress of Chongryon.

Struggle of Chongryon for Accelerating the Country's Independent Reunification

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

"Today there is no weightier and more urgent task for us Korean people than to reunify the split fatherland.

"While strengthening the work for national unity and forcefully waging the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, the Chongryon should support and encourage in every way the righteous struggle of the south Korean people for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, smashing the reinvasion manoeuvres of the Japanese militarist forces and overthrowing the present military fascist regime, thus making an active contribution to accelerating the independent reunification of the fatherland."

The Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and the Korean nationals in Japan, upholding the teachings of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, have unfolded and are unfolding the vigorous struggle to hasten the country's independent reunification, the supreme national task of the Korean people.

The Chongryon set it as the foremost task to firmly arm its functionaries and the compatriots in Japan with the immortal great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and with the line of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for national reunification, the embodiment of the idea, and has made great efforts to this end.

The Chongryon has worked hard to incessantly explain and bring home, through its well-organized network of education in various parts of Japan and its powerful means of propaganda, to its functionaries and the compatriots the aboveboard and realistic line of the Government of the Republic on the reunification of the fatherland, the line of attaining it by the Korean people themselves in a peaceful way on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces after chasing out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from south Korea.

In this way Chongryon has rallied its functionaries and the compatriots closer around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by the great Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and built up solidly its organizations into powerful fighting ranks.

It is now the unflinching will and loftiest patriotic aspiration of the functionaries of the Chongryon and the Korean nationals in Japan to make the revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung their bone and flesh and devote themselves to the struggle for the cause of national reunification.

Chongryon has also exerted sincere efforts to expand and strengthen the work for national unity of the compatriots in Japan.

Out of a single desire to expedite the country's independent, peaceful reunification Chongryon has also incessantly strengthened the contacts and relations with the Korean residents affiliated with "Mindan," a Korean residents' association under the influence of the south Korean puppet clique, and with other compatriots of various circles in Japan and organized and taken vigorously the joint action with them in regard to the questions of the vital demands and the defence of national rights and interests.

Especially, the functionaries of Chongryon and the compatriots have done all they can with infinite loyalty to the Leader to give a deeper understanding of his great *Juche* idea, the glorious and brilliant history of his revolutionary struggle, sagacity of his guidance and his high virtues to those fellow countrymen affiliated with "Mindan" and the south Korean visitors to Japan. At the same time they have extensively explained the just proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for national reunification and exposed historically and systematically the aggressive and treacherous crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique that have desperately hindered the materialization of these fair proposals.

Today a large number of compatriots affiliated with "Mindan" and the south Korean people who have been to Japan immeasurably respect and revere the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, looking up to him as the sun of the nation and the lodestar of freedom and liberation. And the "Mindan"-affiliated fellow countrymen show ever stronger tendency to join Chongryon in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

In these years the Chongryon vigorously organized and mobilized the united strength of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan to the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, while rallying them closely under the banner of national reunification.

Under the guidance of Chongryon the compatriots in Japan have staunchly fought to oppose and reject colonial rule of U.S. imperialism over south Korea and hold in check the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of south Korea and given active support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of the south Korean revolutionaries and people for freedom and liberation.

The compatriots of various strata in Japan, over one million people in all, participated in these struggles in 1969 alone. Such struggles of Chongryon have been further gaining in strength and scope since last year.

Through the struggles Chongryon has administered bitter blows to the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their dual stooges, and more firmly united the compatriots of various walks of life under the banner of national reunification, elevating their national awakening.

The Chongryon and the compatriots in Japan have constantly striven to receive steadfast support from the broad sections of the democratic forces of Japan and the good-minded people the world over and made every effort to cement and develop the international friendship and solidarity with them, in the struggle for accelerating national reunification.

The Chongryon systematically introduces and propagandizes the justness of the line set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the country's independent, peaceful reunification and the struggle of the entire Korean people for its implementation among the peoples of Japan and many other countries and, at the same time, gives consistent, active support and encouragement to their extensive struggle against the policies of aggression and war pursued by the imperialists and reactionaries and for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress.

Today broad masses of the people in Japan are extending active support and encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea and reunifying the fatherland. They are unanimously protesting against and condemning the criminal subversive machinations and suppressive acts of the reactionary Sato government of Japan against Chongryon fighting for national reunification and for the democratic, national rights of the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan, and are further strengthening the solidarity with Chongryon and the Korean nationals in Japan with every passing day.

As seen above, the functionaries of Chongryon and the compatriots in Japan are making a great contribution to hastening the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification by determinedly fighting on to implement with all their hearts the line of the Government of the Republic for national reunification advanced by the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the programmatic instructions given by him. They are redoubling their efforts in their struggle to make the 1970's a glorious decade marked by the attainment of national reunification, upholding the programmatic report the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

With no suppression can the enemy block the road ahead of Chongryon and the compatriots in Japan that are fighting for national reunification along the path indicated by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

LI Jip

Contacts between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations Must Be a Stepping-stone in Opening the Door of Reunification

Repercussions of People on Contacts between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations

Since the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea raised before the South Korean Red Cross Society the question of materializing mutual travel and visits and correspondence between family members, relatives and friends separated from each other in the north and south due to national division, finding out separated family members and arranging their meeting, the messengers of both Red Cross organizations have already met three times at Panmunjom. And on August 27 the Central Committee of our Red Cross Society suggested the South Korean Red Cross Society to advance the date of opening the preliminary talks to September 20.

All these facts boundlessly stir up our people, evoking great repercussions upon them.

Engine driver Kim Jong Gu of the Pyongyang locomotive corps under the Pyongyang Railway Bureau said that he, as a man hailing from south Korea, felt greater joy and excitement than others.

He continued:

In the second letter to the South Korean Red Cross Society, the Central Committee of our Red Cross Society proposed to open preliminary talks on September 20 without putting them off even a little.

This reflects the ardent aspiration of the 40 million Korean people who are eager to see as early as possible their family members, relatives and friends separated from each other in the north and south, visit each other and write to each other freely, to find out their separated family members and to enjoy their reunion. So I fully support this suggestion.

When the talks to be held between both Red Cross organizations from the standpoint of humanitarianism bear good fruit by the sincere efforts of both sides, I, a locomotive engineer, will carry with a light heart the passengers visiting the other half of the country. I long for the day to come as early as possible. For the day, we engine drivers are keeping our locomotives in good shape in all sincerity and are more vigorously unfolding a drive for increased transport.

People's Athlete Pak Sung Jin said:

Though Koreans are living in the same country and in the same territory under which runs the same vein, they, separated in the north and south, do not know whether their family members, relatives and friends in the other half of the country are alive or dead for a long period of 26 years. What an unfortunate thing this is!

But, it is said that talks will be held between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations to enable those family members, relatives and friends separated in the north and south owing to U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea to visit each other and send letters to each other, to find out the separated family members and to arrange their meeting.

I sincerely hope that the talks to be held between the representatives of the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations will produce a good result and that the current contact will become a stepping-stone in achieving the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

Dr. Pak Si Hyong, Academician of the Republic and Professor, said:

Contacts have been realized between the two Red Cross organizations centering around the question of establishing connection between the family members, relatives and friends separated in the north and south and arranging their meeting. This is a precious fruition of the tireless struggle the entire people in north and south Korea have waged in full support of the fair and aboveboard proposals of our Party and the Government of the Republic for national reunification and for their materialization. And this, I think, clearly proves to the whole world the justness and vitality of our proposals for the independent reunification of the fatherland.

We cannot hand the divided fatherland to the succeeding generations at any cost.

Of late, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has reclarified the line consistently adhered to by our Party and the Government of the Republic for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and expressed the readiness to make contacts with all political parties, social organizations and individual personages of south Korea at any time for its realization.

I sincerely hope that the contacts of this time between the two Red Cross organizations will serve as a clue for paving the road of contacts and negotiations between the north and south and be conducive to opening the door of national reunification.

"I Hope This Will Be Turning Point in Achieving Peaceful North-South Reunification"

South Korean People of Various Segments Express Ardent Desire for National Reunification, Warmly Welcoming Contacts between Messengers of Red Cross Organizations of North and South Korea

The first contact made on August 20 at Panmunjom between the messengers of the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea amid the great interest of the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over gave infinite joy to the south Korean people of all segments and further inspired their ardent desire for the independent reunification of the country.

According to reports, a 61 year old worker surnamed Li residing in Pusan said: The territorial partition gave me more "pain" than "the hunger of today" and "reunification has been my only desire." He expressed his ardent hope that the reunion of separated families, the first step towards reunification, would be realized at the earliest date.

A lawyer surnamed Kye residing in Seoul said: "The north and south made their first contact and had a dialogue in our language. This alone made my heart throb. I hope the dialogue will be continued by choosing common subjects for discussion conforming to the national sentiments."

A literary critic in Seoul said: "The contact on August 20 deeply moved me. I hope the meeting of separated families and relatives will be the first step towards peaceful reunification, the ardent aspiration of the whole nation."

A lawyer surnamed Mun in Taegu expressed his deep emotion as follows: "It is really gratifying. We shall be able to find out our family members whom we have not seen for scores of years. It is gratifying to the whole nation. I hope this will lead to dialogue between the north and south and a turning point in achieving the peaceful reunification of the north and south."

Meanwhile, the south Korean people are expressing national indignation at the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who have been crudely hampering national reunification, the unanimous desire and aspiration of the whole nation.

In his article contributed to a publication, a south Korean poet wrote: "We have celebrated the August 15 day 26 times since our liberation from the yoke of Japanese imperialism. But we have not freed ourselves from the tragedy of division into the north and south" due to the heinous policy of national split by the U.S. imperialists.

He pointed out with lament: This "will remain an unhappy event" in the history of our nation, together with the history of national calamities caused by the cruel colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

Saying that the recent contact between the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea made "the emotional first step towards the reunification of the fatherland, the supreme task and historical aspiration of the whole nation," he declared "all viruses hindering national reunification at this juncture are the doings and beings totally betraying the nation."

The south Korean people unanimously call for efforts to realize travel and intercourse and open the road of the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the ardent desire of the entire people of north and south Korea, by further broadening the contact and dialogue made for the first time after a long time between the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea.

No one can put down this surging desire of the brothers and sisters in the south for reunification.

Warmly Hail 26th Anniversary of Founding of Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

The Vietnamese people mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of their glorious fatherland, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam amid the vigorous anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle.

On this occasion the Korean people extend the most fervent militant greetings and felicitations to the fraternal Vietnamese people.

On September 2, 1945 the Vietnamese people founded the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the genuine people's power, on the basis of the victory in the August revolution, under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party headed by their respected and beloved Leader Comrade Ho Chi Minh.

The founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam marked a milestone that ushered in a new era in the history of the Vietnamese people and it greatly inspired the Southeast Asian peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence.

Over the 26 years following the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the heroic Vietnamese people under the banner of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam foiled the repeated vicious aggressive machinations of the U.S.-led foreign imperialists and firmly defended the freedom and independence of the fatherland, and vigorously unfolded the struggle for the socialist revolution and socialist construction, winning one brilliant victory after another.

The U.S. imperialists, instead of drawing due lesson from the repeated serious political and military setbacks they suffered in face of the heroic anti-U.S. national-salvation war of resistance of the Vietnamese people, are getting more and more frantic to realize their wild ambition of aggression in Viet Nam.

While increasing the South Viet Nam puppet army and modernizing its equipment under the signboard of the "Vietnamization" of the war, the U.S. imperialists are frenziedly stepping up their barbarous "pacification programme" and "mopping-up operation" and are continuing their destructive war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Not only that. The U.S. imperialists are carrying on the open armed invasion of Cambodia and are expanding the aggressive war in Laos by mobilizing their aggressive troops and mercenary troops of their vassal states and puppets on a large scale. The flames of war have thus already spread all over Indochina.

The U.S. imperialists are the vicious aggressor who tramples underfoot the independence and sovereignty of Viet Nam, the war criminal who unleashed and expanded the aggressive war in Viet Nam and destroyed peace and security in Indochina and the most heinous cutthroat who murders Indochinese people.

With no brigandish aggressive acts and cunning tricks, however, can the U.S. imperialists hamper the heroic anti-U.S. national-salvation war of resistance of the Vietnamese people or subdue the Indochinese people.

Today the Vietnamese people are fighting more resolutely on all fronts to hasten the day of complete victory in the anti-U.S. national-salvation war, in firm unity with the Cambodian and Laotian peoples, according to the sacred testament of President Ho Chi Minh.

The people and People's Army men of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, bravely frustrating all sorts of aggressive provocations of the U.S. imperialists, are dynamically carrying on socialist construction and discharging with credit their duty to make the North serve as the great rear to the front in the South.

The South Vietnamese people and People's Liberation Armed Forces are inflicting serious defeats upon the enemy in succession and altering the situation of South Viet Nam to the more advantage of the revolution by hitting hard at and wiping out the enemy continuously, firmly holding the initiative at the front.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stated as follows:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people decidedly oppose the criminal war of aggression by the U.S. imperialists in Viet Nam and resolutely support the just struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 72.)

The Korean people regard the aggression of U.S. imperialism against Viet Nam as the aggression against themselves and the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own struggle and deem it their lofty internationalist duty to give active support and encouragement to the anti-U.S. national-salvation cause of the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The master of Viet Nam is the Vietnamese people and, accordingly, Vietnam question should be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves.

The U.S. imperialists must stop their aggressive war in Viet Nam and Indochina at once and unconditionally and immediately quit there, taking along their aggressive troops and the troops of their vassal states and puppets and all their lethal weapons.

The Korean people firmly believe that the Vietnamese people will surely defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and win a glorious final victory without fail by fighting resolutely in firm unity with the Laotian and Cambodian peoples enjoying the powerful support and encouragement of all the revolutionary peoples in Asia and the rest of the world.

We Sternly Warn the U.S. Imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique Never to Meddle In and Obstruct Talks between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations

Chairman Li Guk Ro of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Issues Statement

Chairman Li Guk Ro of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued on August 27 a statement denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for maliciously scheming to scuttle talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations at the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

Noting that the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a letter to the South Korean Red Cross Society on August 27 and proposed to advance the date for the convening of preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations to September 20, the statement stressed that this is a fully just proposal reflecting the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people to realize at the earliest date the ardent wish of family members, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and south and, with this as a stepping-stone, open the door of peaceful reunification.

Expressing a belief that this proposal will have the warm response and support of the entire Korean people, the statement condemned the traitors to the nation, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, who, upset by the fact that recently the zeal of the masses of the people for reunification has been rising rapidly in south Korea with the road to contact between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations having been opened, are making no scruple to commit the criminal act of cooling down their zeal from now on.

It went on:

These quislings are talking about "reunification." But in deed, they are committing the fascist repressive outrages of arresting and imprisoning even opposition personages calling for north-south intercourse, to say nothing of patriots and people fighting for reunification, under the "anti-communist law."

Even at this moment when talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations are drawing near and the masses of the people unanimously hope for the success of talks, the Pak Jung Hi bandits are vociferously blowing a malicious "anti-communist" trumpet even before the opening of talks, prattling that "dialogue" and "contact" between the north and south should be "guarded against," "no hope should be pinned" and the like.

This is nothing but an advance announcement of the intention of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to scuttle at the instigation of U.S. imperialism talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations for discussing the questions of realizing free travel and mutual visits between the family members, relatives and friends separated in the north and south, exchanging letters between them and looking for family members.

In the name of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, I bitterly denounce with surging national indignation the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have revealed their true colours once again as the foe of reunification and traitors to the nation, going against the aspiration of the nation for reunification.

With no desperate efforts can the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the lackeys of U.S. imperialism, hold in check the vigorous movement of our people for reunification or call a halt to the approaching dawn of reunification. We sternly warn the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique never to meddle in and obstruct talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations which will open amid the great interest of the entire Korean people.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland firmly believes that the entire people of south Korea, following the great *Juche* idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader and the sun of the nation, and his line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, will unfold a more powerful struggle for the early convening of preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations and for the realization of the peaceful reunification of the country through the development of the preliminary talks.

Chairman Chon Chang Chol of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and Chairman Kim Si Hak of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea on August 28 and Chairman Li Rim Su of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea and Vice-Chairman Ryu Un Bo of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union on August 29 respectively issued statements vehemently denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their machination to obstruct the realization of contact and interchange between the north and south.

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